How's This

for 59c?



think of a piece of apparel that is more needed by the eager comfort seeker while

Can you

lounging around in the coundavs hot

than a light, cool wrapper? No, there is none, specially where economy is combined, for we intend to place on sale for one day only a lot of wrappers at a price so low that you will be enabled to purchase two at a price which we originally received for one.

This lot includes lawn and percale wrappers, light and dark

Regular selling price, 98c and \$1.25. Special price, 59c.

Lansburgh & Bro., 420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

Don't worry about cash when we offer you credit at prices as low as those of the cash stores.

A promise to pay will give you unlimited buying power throughout our store.

We only ask a little money -as you can spare it-once a week or once a month.

During July we offer reduced prices in all departments. There are bargains in every line.

Our mattings are tacked down free. Carpets, are made, lined and laid without charge - that's accommoda-

# Grogan's

CREDIT HOUSE, 817-819-821-823 7th St. N. W. Between H and I.

# Time's Ripe for Buying

Pianos and Organs. Never saw prices on fine instruments lower. You know what such Pianos cost ordinarily. Notice these Summer prices:

Huntington Upright, used 5 \$185 months—oak case. Fine Crown Upright, 4 pedals, \$360 Electric Self-playing Piano at a special 

E. F. DROOP & SONS, 925 Pa. Ave. Steinway and other Leading Pianos.

TROUBLE SOME teeth can be made both useful and beautiful if you consult us. Absolutely painless extraction. WASHINGTON DENTAL PARLORS, N. E. Cor. 7TH AND E.

EISENMANN'S.

KING'S PALACE New Department Store. BIGGEST BARGAINS IN TOWN, 812-814 7th SL 715 Market Space, icl-4f

Territory, Not Money.

(From the Boston Herald.) her defeat in the present war, though the pos-session of the former may have its inconven-iences for us, there is something highly repugnant in the latter as well. The depriving of Spain of her colonies will not be left as an injury to the great mass of her people. Any advantage that has accrued from them has been confined chiefly to the richer class—to those woo have profited by holding their offices of administration, and have had the opportunity to share in the fruits of corruption from the business arrangements levied upon Spain in this way, and a change of levied upon Spain in this way, and a change of government that shall take on a more honest form will be to them a boon also. Benefit rather than suffering is likely to result from a change of ownership here, and it may be expected to be felt in all directions, Spain itself not excluded. The compelling of Spain to pay a money indem-nity is to be viewed with different feelings. The mind indistinctively revolts from a rich nation like the United States squeezing vast sums of money out of a poor one like Spain.

#### THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

#### Lansburgh & Bro. WOMEN AS "AD" WRITERS

General Knowledge and Business Sense Essentials.

Writers of Advertis Get Larger Salaries Than High Government Officials

"Promise, large promise," said Samuel Johnson, "is the soul of an advertise ment." So rapidly has advertising veloped in the last ten years, not only as an art, but as a science; so generally is it now recognized as a powerful factor business world, that it is not strange that alert woman, bent on earning a livelihood, is turning her attention in that direction, with the query: "Am I qualified to write advertisements? What are the possibilities? Is there money in

More than one business house in the United States employs a man to write its advertisements at a salary much larger than that the State of New York pays its governor. If the right man is worth that amount to a firm, why may not the right woman command like pay for like skill, the ambitious and thinking woman is asking herself.

skill, the ambitious and inking wonan is asking herself.

"To write a striking advertisement,"
to quote an expert, "is a distinctive talent. It is not likely to lie within the
province of the essayist, the critic, the
story-teller or the reviewer, though an
erroneous impression prevails that any
one who can handle a facile pen can
write an advertisement. "Try it," urges
the man whose columns in the morning
papers blockade entrance to his employer's store before opening hour. Intuitive knowledge of human nature and intimate acquaintance with the business
to be exploited are almost imperative to
the writer of 'ads' ambitious of permanent success."

There are many phases in the advertising business; many and varied posi-tions, which can be and are being filled advantageously by both men and wom-en," said Miss Kate E. Griswold, of Bos-

"But in this, as in other lines of business, results count. In order these of business, results count. In order to bring the science of advertising to bear upon a certain line of business in such a manner as to turn the pockets of the reading public inside out, ability to speak or to write the business Parish to speak or to write. as to turn the pockets of the reading public inside out, ability to speak or to write the 'king's English' to perfection, sketch an attractive flustrative feature or arrange a pleasing type display are not as essential as might be supposed to the man or woman occupying the place of 'ad, writer, designer, agent or solicitor. All these things are important in their way.' The chief essential is good, sound business sense, a knowledge of the business to be exploited and of the condition of the market, and such a fund of general information pertaining to the business world

market, and such a trade of grants world as can only be acquired through actual experience and close contact with It. There are certain branches of the advertising business where this expert knowledge is not essential, but before one can reach the point where her services are really valuable, in a commercial sense, the student must climb many rounds of the ladder and pass through a variety of

Miss Griswold advises a young woman who contemplates entering the advertising field to connect herself with the adver-tising department of some large manufac-turing or retail establishment, or with a recognized agency, and learn the "ins and outs" of the business. If she is bright and fitted for a business life she will readily acquire a knowledge which will make her of value to her employer, and put her in a position to be of still greater value to e other business house or enable her onduct successfully a business of her me other business hou

ing today in the advertising business," MLs Griswold declares, "are those who have kept 'everlastingly at it, and have applied good judgment to close applica-

tion."

Miss Griswold is a Connecticut girl. Her business apprenticeship began at the age of sixteen in the office of "The Poulity World," at Hartford, Conn., where she had much to do with the general correspondence, particularly that which pertained to the advertising department, Later she went into the office of the National Travilling Association from which tional Trotting Association, from which agement of "The Hartford City Mission Record," which magazine she published for five years. About this time her attention was attracted by offers of prizes fo designs in advertising. She submitted her work and took several prizes. This brought her to the attention of an advertising agency of Boston, and she was engaged to manage and edit the publica-tion, "Profitable Advertising," of which she is now sole owner and editor. A woman writes the advertisements and

has complete charge of that department has complete charge of that department in the Hearn dry goods house in that city. She entered the service of the firm as cash girl, and has risen through every position to her present responsibility. The advertising of "The Drygoods Econo-mist" is largely the work of Miss Pome-roy, and for several years the brightest writing of a leading advertising agency of New York was done by a woman, whose placards in the windows of a cloak-house in the West, in which she was emhouse in the West, in which she was em nouse in the west, in which she was em-ployed as saleswoman, attracted the agency, which brought her East. There is scarcely a large dealer in woman's ap-parel but employs nowadays a woman in some department of its advertising. A well-known jewelry house is said to pay a woman \$40 a week for verses proclaiming the charm of its novelties. Most of the winners of prizes offered for advertisements are women.—New York Tri-

EARLY SLEEP AND THE BATH.

These Are the Things That Keep Women Young. Whether a girl will have the gifts of

comeliness, whether she will have a fine, smooth complexion, straight limbs, shapely figure and good carriage, depends on her mother's care from infancy. Whether she is to be plump and short or symmetrical, whether she is to be a gypsy or a creamy brunette, a freckled thin-faced chit or a well-touched blonde. is also measurably under control. Her "forbears" must be taken into consideraexacting a money indemnity as the penalty of tion in training. If her family is stocky, not over tall and she follows the type, train her for height and longer contour by sending her to a dry mountain region. if possible, and accustom her early to exercise for suppleness, letting her live out of doors, but not setting her to close work of doors, but not setting her to close work or hard tramps. She should dance, drive, it de horseback, or tricycle, eat venison, kid, game and dry meats, with watery vegetables, like radishes, turnips, cabbage, salad, cucumbers and melons, hard Graham crackers and water or grape juice. She should sleep alone, in a very airy rom, keeping the limbs straight, not going to sleep with knees half way to her chin. Pulley exercises, swinging by the hands, long, smooth strokings, and gentie firm pullings of the limbs daily tend to length of limb and increase of stature, if kept up year after year. The stroking with long, smooth sweeps and gentle pressure from neck down the length of the spine, and from hip to heel, nightly, by the hand of mother or trusty nurse, is one of the greatest encouragements to growth and symmetry a young thing can know. A sheet or shawl thrown round the body, open behind, with a clasp or two, allows the stroking with ease and entire modesty. Always rub downward, never up, to lengthen a limb.

When a girl grows plump, entering her teens, it is best not to meddle with mature rashly, as a reduction of fat in such a case has left epileptic seizures of doors, but not setting her to close work

instead. The girl should leave and take to music and quiet,

work.

To keep down flesh, the salt water bath mornings, a handful of rock salt to a basth of water, is safe and strengthening to the system. Sassafras tea without milk may be taken, and cream of tartar, making a drink by nouring a pint of fresh boiling water on cream of tartar, mining a drink of pouring a plut of fresh boiling water on a teaspoonful of the tartar, letting it cool, and flavoring with lemon and a little sugar. A draught of this half an hour before meals is a notable purifier of the blood, and an occasional dose of Epsom salts, jalap, seltzer aperient or Congress water may be taken, with adof the blood, and an occasional dose of Epsom salts, jalap, seltzer aperient or Congress water may be taken, with advice of a physician. To check abnormal craving for food Dr. Napheys recommends chewing a grain or two of roast coffee. Jeilies of Iceland moss, without milk, are excellent to supply appetite without making flesh; so are water-cresses and tender radishes, and all these are among the best purifiers of the blood and preventives of consumption. Scrofulous and delicate girls

the blood and preventives of consumption. Scrofulous and delicate girls
should eat much of these simple but potent relishes, together with carrots and
pursnips, which are the best food for
quick and healthy plumpness.

The richness of the milk of Alderney
cows in the Channel islands is due to
long feeding on parsnips, and the finest,
fairest children in some parts of Scotland use it as daily food. A carrot poultice is admirable for softening the face,
acting as a purifier by absorption, and
mechanically as a moist application.

Thin, dyspeptic girls, or those with poor
appetite, should be given twelve drops of
acid phosphate in a small glass of water acid phosphate in a small glass of water three times a day, half an hour before meals, till they feel hungry, and then fed on crusty brown bread and mufins, with change of the sweet, succulent roots daily, beside fruits and meats, and ti will be surprising how they tone up. The dose of phosphate is not to be exceeded, as a very little is better borne than sharp doses, which produce rush of blood to the head.

Not so much devotion is given a fair

Not so much devotion is given a fair complexion now as in che days when Dolly Madison's Quaker mother sent her to school every morning along coun-try roads with a linen mask over her face, long linen mittens on her arms and sunbonnet sowed tightly to the mask, so that the little seven-year-old could not take it off till it was ripped off. Was it worth the pains, even though her beauty won a President for a husband? More than one face as winsome has held sway at the White House ere now, with whose warm tint no such mask was with whose warm tint no such mask was ever worn or needed. It is more to the point to study a girl's diet and personal habits than to vell and shade her till her breath is half cut in two. When a rosebud will eat eight cakes at a sitting duliness of complexion must follow, though she lives indoors. But when her appetite is regulated, and she lives out of doors on beach and hilltop, the sun bleaches and brings out the vivid rose tint, provided always that she eats home made brown bread, goes to bed at 9 or 10 o'clock, bathes twice or more a week in old weather, oftener in warm, and is out of doors at least three hours every day of

be kept in the freshest condition. difference between the hasty "wash" and thorough bathing deserves co eration. For young women in good flesh the cool bath may be most agreeable and good. But in case of langor, pal-lor and stiffness of the limbs, the hot bath is best, quite as hot as the skin can bear, and rendered more cleaning with aminonia, borax or pearline. Remain in it ten minutes, to let the skin absorb the water, soaking off the old layers, softening and stimulating the new growth and suppling the joints. Keep the water hot while taking a thorough rub with good soap, then let it run clear, adding lavender or any pleasant tollet water for

a refreshing finish.

Keep the head wet in cool water if
any sense of fullness there is felt.

The hot bath well followed in other
matters lead to a growth of stature,
no matter what age, before the decline of life sets in. The power to grow again, which Dr. Weir Mitchell says often fol-lows a typhoid or yellow fever, adding half an inch to height in six months, may be gained without such risks by strict attention to health, aided by the hot bath. This kindly agent sweeps away millions of dead molecules by the skin, warding off obesity, congestion, rheumatic stiff-ness and a host of unlovely disorders, and the least any one can do to keep decent is to take a hot bath with soap and towels twice a week and go straight to bed to read and rest till sleepy. The early sleep and the bath keep women young.—San Francisco Report.

#### THE ELECTRIC SERVICE.

ployment to More a Million Americans.

(From the New York Sun.) More than 1,000,000 persons in the United States, it is now computed, get their livelihood through employments dependent upon or connected with the use of electricity, and compared with the United States the number of persons so employed in other countries is practically insignificant. The rapid increase of the electric business of this country is shown by the fact that at the time of taking the last national census, that of 1899, no serious effort was made to give figures showing the

extent of the use of electricity. There are in the United States nearly a million miles of telegraph wire, and there are 22,000 telegraph offices, exclusive of those maintained by the railroad companies for the conduct and regulation of their trains. Taking into account telegraph operators, telegraph company employes, and those in the telegraph service of the railroads, there are 150,000 persons graphic messages in the United States. There are now 699,600 miles of telephone wire in the United States, more than 1,000 exchanges, and an equal number of tele phone branch offices, exclusive, of course, of pay stations. The number of employes of the telephone companies of the United States is 2,000, exclusive of those engaged in construction and repair work for the

The gradual substitution of the electric current for horse power on surface railroads added largely to the number of employe of electric railroads. There are now in the United States 14,000 miles of now in the United States 11,000 miles of electric or trolley roads, and these roads give employment. It is computed, to 190,009 persons as motormen, conductors, clerks, inspectors, and electricians. Then is there the item of electric lighting, which is one of the most important branches of the development of electric service, but likewise one the figures of which are most fragmentary. Nearly every important city of the United States, and many unimportant cities, too, are lighted by electricity, as well as private houses, stores, public buildings, tunnels, bridges, caves, mines and parks, and the use of the electric current in manufacturing is constantly on the increase. Machines are run by electricity, many manufacturing operations are performed by it, elevators are run by electricity, fans for cooling purposes are run by electricity, fans for cooling purposes are run by electricity, and as these uses are extended the number of persons employed is steadily being increased. tended the number of persons employed is steadily being increased.

There are still to be added the figures of another branch of the business, one of

the most important, the manufacture of electric appliances, which, it is computed, gives employment to more than 250,000 persons. persons.

Taking all the figures together, it is probably not far from the truth to say that there are 1,000,000 persons in the United States dependent upon electricity for a livelihood.

(From the Providence Journal.)

Anything that occurs now to strengthen the suspicion that the War Department is run on the principle of a political machine is bound to remind us that Gen. Alger is a politician first, last, and all the time, seeking his own advancement in ways that have not always reflected credit upon him. His connection with more than one Presidential convention is not yet forgutten, and it ja pretty generally undevatoed that he was appointed Secretary of War for other than purely particule considerations.

## A WOMAN'S STUDY OF INDIANS

Accompanies Her Husband on His Official Expeditions.

locensin Making and Banket Weaving the Principal Indoor Occupation of the Squaws.

"When my husband announced that he to continue his investigations among the Indians living there, I insisted upon acompanying him," writes Mrs. Harian I Smith, of Saginaw, Mich. "As I had been with him during his investigations of the Ojibwa Indians, and had always enjoyed camp life, he knew I would b no hindrance to the work of the expedi tion, and so consented.

"My entire outfit consisted of less than 100 pounds, so I was able to check with it some of the materials to be used on the expedition. We have a small tent, two rubber and two heavy woolen blankets, a few changes of old clothes and extra heavy shoes, for protection against Indian moccasins, to serve as slippers about camp, a piece of green mosquite netting to keep off the insects, and a soft hat, that cannot be injured by rain but which will not look too barbaric on the cars. My heavy cloak can also used as an extra blanket. Sewing materials for repairing and my notebooks must not be forgotten. I also have a

camera.

"The trip across the continent was uneventful. In the interior are conical
lodges, somewhat resembling the tepee
in shape, while on the coast large rectangular houses are built of heavy timbers. These are occupied as comm dwellings, and frequently three or four families live in each. The cracks be-tween the timbers are not plastered, and these spaces are convenient for the escape of the smoke from the fire, which is built in the center of the lodge. This fire is also used in common, all the fam-ilies doing their cooking there. "Our first stop was in the region of the

circular lodges at Kamloops. This is in the grazing and mining region of the mountains. The high ranges between here and the coast cut off the moist winds of the Japan current, and make the region one of almost desert dryness. The mou tain torrents are used for irrigating the small farms, or ranches, as they are call-ed, in this region. Off the line of the Ca-nadian Pacific Railroad travel is by stage. and the four-horse wagon used for this purpose is almost as picturesque as the renowned Deadwood stage coach. Many of the Indians are now living in comfortable log cabins, while a few of them build houses of bark, somewhat resembling in shape the tepee of the plains.

"Outside of these houses are built scaffolds, upon which are stored all kinds of provisions, dried fish, venison, etc. The necessity for this kind of elevated storehouse is easily anderstood after one has and the four-horse wagon used for this house is easily understood after one has been in the village a few days and no-ticed the great number of dogs belonging to each family.

"Formerly the houses of this region

were made by digging a hole from 15 to 30 feet in diameter and from 4 to 8 feet deep, from the edges of which a conteal framework of timbers was erected. This was covered, first, with poles, then with fir boughs, and finally with dirt. In this extremely dry region the dirt roof serves well, and is a great protection from cold in the Winter. The only entrance to such dwellings was through a hole left in the center of the roof, through which they de-scended by means of a ladder. This ladder was made by cutting notches for steps into the trunk of a tree, and also a groove in the back, as a hold for the fingers. This doorway served also as window and chimney, the fire being built almost directly underneath the opening. The Indians told me that in olden times the enemy often covered this doorway in the roof and set fire to the lodge, smothering all

was much interested in the life of the Indian women of this dry interior region. The Indian mother cradles her baby closely wrapped in a little canoeshaped box made of birch bark or basketing. This she ties to the side of her saddle when traveling or swings at her side from the shoulder while walking. When the child is older the mother often carries it on her back, held in place by a shawl or blanket, just as do the Ojibwa Indians that I saw in Michigan. While the Siwashes here, was are not as lazy as the proverbial Indian, engage in irrigating and tilling their ranches, fishing for salmon, etc., the Klutchmans are industrious in digging edible roots, making baskets, tanning deerskins and

making them into moccaesins.
"One old Klutchman, whose entire work is the making of moccasins, ex-plained to me the method of tanning skins. After the skin is taken from the deer it is placed in a large vessel, and put in the river to soak for several over a beam, and by the aid of a bone or iron scraper all the hair and fat are removed. Then it is again soaked, this time, in strong soapsuds, 'to make it tough and white,' she said. After this it is ready for the rubbing or pounding. For this it is laced tightly into a strong frame and then rubbbed and scraped with a stone tool mounted in a wooden handle until it is perfectly dry. The more it is rubbed while drying the softer



If mothers would cast aside foolish prudery, and impart to their daughters the knowledge that they, themselves, have acquired by years of suffering, they would be forced to spend fewer hours of anxious attendance at the bedsides of sick daughters. A woman who suffers from weakness, disease, or derangement of the distinctly feminine organs is an incomplete woman. She is unfitted for woman's highest and best duty—motherhood. She cannot be a happy wife or the mistress of a happy home. Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription is the only proprietary medicine ever devised by an expert skilled specialist in woman's diseases for the one purpose of curing these troubles in the privacy of the home. It makes a woman strong and healthy in a womanly way, and can be relied upon to relieve motherhood of all peril and almost all pain. It insures healthy, robust children. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers.

"Words fail to describe my suffering before I took Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pellets,' writes Miss Lulie S. Hardy, of South Seabrock, Rockingham Co., N. H. "I could hardly walk across the room. I had an abcess on the fallopian tube that discharged through the bladder. It left the bladder in an irritable condition and the esterns inflamed. I had an await burning in my stomach; no appetite, wasting drain; constipation; excruciating monthly pains and backache all the time. I was confined to my bed five months. Then I common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### DOES IT **CURE CATARRH?**

One of the Seventeen Thousand Testimonials Received.

Boston, Mass., April 29,
Care of Jordan, Marsh & Co.
Dear Sir—I had Catarsh for twenty years, and
the last ten years (all of which time has been
passed in this great establishment) I suffered feartolly. It extended to my throat; the base of my
tongue was badly affected. I constantly kept in
my mouth cardamon seeds, or some such breath
purifier. I could not sleep with my mouth
closed. I began using "Hyenet" in December,
1803, and in two weeks I was entirely relievedand now, after four months and so return of the
disease, can say, permanently—cured. I am
going to ask the head of this firm, Mr. Khen
D. Jordan, to indorse this statement.

ELVIRA E. B. GIBSON.
Indorsed—Eben D. Jordan.
Hyoned is sold by all druggists, or sent by
mail on receipt of price.

Outfit, complete, \$1.00. Extra bottle, 50c.

recript of price. complete, \$1.00. Extra bottle, 50c. It is Guaranteed to Cure.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., stor Bldg., 33d St., (next Walderf-Astori

the leather will be. The last stage in the process is the smoking over an open fire, which gives it the light or dark color, according to the length of time it is left in the smoke.

"These women make beautiful baskets

of spruce roots and weave them so tightly that they will hold water. In former times they cooked their food by dropping hot stones into the baskets containing water. The heat of the stones boiled ing water. The heat of the stones bolled the water, and it was used for cooking the food. Pottery of any sort has never been found on the North Pacific coast.

"My experience thus far among the natives of this region has not proved disagreeable, and has been so interesting that I look forward with pleasure to the continuation of my trip out of this mountainous region to the moist coast region and along Vancouver Island."—New York Tribune. York Tribune.

#### TEARS IN THE VOICE. Singer, to Be Great, Must Acquire

A famous French singing master, who had trained to absolute perfection the roice of a young woman with an organ the equal at Patti's, finally dismissed her with these words: "I have now done all that lies in my power; nothing will carry you a step further but to marry a brute of a husband who will break your heart. Then distress will put a tear into your voice."

A tear in the voice! Surely all this blight and misery were a costly price to pay for power to reach the hearts of one's fellows. "Is not my tone register perfect now?" the young woman would say. "Can I not strike with infallible precision every note, leap like a deer from scale to scale, warble and trill like

a lark or nightingale?"
Yet the teacher who pronounced this verdict was no brute. He was a man of verdict was no brute. He was a man of vast experience who had studied singers and studied auditories for years, and who merely summed up in a harsh-sounding way the results of years of ob-

perfect and capable of every conceivable musical feat. You can leap like a deer, but, alas! a deer whose heart is neither trembling with fright, nor bounding with the joy of range and liberty; you can trill like a nightingale, but a nightingale that has never held its breast against a thorn.
"It cannot be weighed in the most delicate scale, more than the bouquet of a
rare wine, the perfume of a violet, the
inner light of an opal, but it is everything. It is the ineffable something which suffering alone imparis; a yearn-ing, a sympathy, an aspiration, a com-miserating ery out of the depths, that naught else reveals to the inward sense. "In fine, it is the tear in the voice; for the hiding place of religion, is the cross, and with k the master's saying: 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men after me'.' -- New York Journal.

#### OLD-TIME BOSE BAGS.

the Sweet Spley Petals.

Our grandmothers considered daintiness in every detail to be the greatest secret of a gentiewoman's life. Their delicacy of taste was never shown more effective-This she ties to the side of her ly nor more daintily than in their selection of perfumes. Every lady of the period was an adept in preparing her own favorite perfume, and from my own dear, old-fashioned grandmother I have learned how she gathered the petals of the blush rose which grows so plentifully in Virginia gardens, placed them in little, loosely meshed bags, sprinkled over them a few drops of some aromatic tineture to coax out their peculiar sweetness, and then scattered the dainty bags among her linen.

She did not confine herself to the blush work is the making of moccasins, explained to me the method of tanning skins. After the skin is taken from the deer it is placed in a large vessel, and put in the river to soak for several hours. When it is taken out it is placed over a beam, and by the aid of a bone or iron scraper all the hair and fat are removed. Then it is again soaked, this time, in strong soapsuds, 'to make it the paper, turned occasionally, and on the control of the paper, turned occasionally, and on the the pages were then placed for a day on the paper, turned occasionally, and on the morning of the third day sprinkled liber-ally with violet water, and consigned to their places in the bureau drawers. Whenever the fragrance becomes too Whenever the fragrance becomes too dull another application of the violet wat-er is a stimulous to er is a stimulous to another outpouring of old-fashioned sweetness.-Ladies' Home

#### The Men Behind the Guns. To the Editor of The Times:

I have been much amused by the newspaper controversy as to whether Sampson or Schley was the hero of the episode which resulted in the the hero of the cpisode which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. As Schlry happened to be in command, of course, he won the fight, and Sampson had nothing to do with it. But, if Sampson had been in command, the result would have been the same. If neither of them had been present, some other officer would have reaped the laurels. If there had been no commissioned officer treasure, are intelligent encountries and officer treasure. have been equally successful as a commander.

All that was necessary was to follow the Span-All that was necessary was to follow the Spanish ships and keep pounding the stuffing out of them. The real winners of that fight were the American gunners, and the question of who commanded them is one of little consequence, as anybody not absolutely an idiot would have been sufficient to direct that victory.

And will those gallant gunners ever get proper credit for their glorious service? Not on your life! The charge at Balaklava was celebrated in song and story, and in one of the poems the question is asked concerning the men who made that charge: "When shall their glory fade!" Thomas Hardy, the English novelist, in a recent work, says the answer to that question must be sought in the almshouses of England, where the glory of most of those gallant men did fade in squalor, want and neglect. But the Earl of Cardigan and his officers are still glorious, and were amply cared for always. And so it will be with the American Jackies who kicked a hale of hay out of Cervera. Most of them will end their days in a charitable institution, or else lead dogs' lives in some soldiers' home.

J. R. T.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

A very fat man made his way through the crowded car and decided that a place next a very small boy was the most available for his use. He sat down in the space, squeezing the small boy mightily.

"Say," protested the possible future President of the United States, "suppose you went by weight, you'd pay three fares, wouldn't you?" "And suppose you went by weight," said the fat man, with a smort and a scowl, "do you suppose the motorman would stop the car for you?"

## Wall Papers and Painting.

# PRENCH AND ENGLISH WIVES

Britain Discussing the Question Which Is the Better.

Comparison Involves Se Many Com plications It Seems Impossible for the Wisest to Decide.

"Why are Frenchmen witty and Eng-shmen dull?" Max O'Rell, in the spirted address to which you have amus ly adverted in your editorial columns, is propounding this problem, has, I doub not, set the ball a-rolling once more. He is an amiable critic, and a privileged one, but when it comes to the point instituting comparisons between English wives and French wives, the ground is difficult and dangerous. There are few men who, in their own family circle, would dare avow a preference for that attractive class of young persons with whom poster designers have to some exgo to the "gay Continong," and whose nablt of lifting her skirts above a shapely pair of ankles on a day when the bot levards are a little muddy is the first thing to strike the average male observer fresh from London. The delightful free dom of the movement, the manner, too, however inexpensive, the liveliness of her whole demeanor, before she is heard to sessing. And, then, when she speaks in musical way, running off a little stream of colloquialisms, saying the same thing day after day in the same words, but making you believe they are positively fresh, new and original by the engaging mode of her expression-you really cannot refrain from wishing that English women were not quite so cold or formal, so awkward in public, so tedlous, so dull, But, unfortunately, the young French woman who takes the stranger's fancy is not typical of her race, and if you should wish to make yourself competent to in-stitute comparisons you must obtain access to what in reality in France is more exclusive even than the Englishman's castle-the domestic hearth and home. It is difficult to become one of a family in a city like Paris, for the French mildle class are not disposed to bare the straits and pinchings of their domestic economy to the prying eye. Meet them in their flats and take them by surprise. and the niggardliness of their life, the ab-solute want of comfort, and the actual privations that are undergone shock you, unless you should derive aesthetic delight from the contemplation of other people's

thrift as a wholesome virtue. But change the scene from the lodging to the restaurant, say on Sunday even-ing, and you will be absolutely astonished with the prodigality of the housewife, who has secretly schemed and eco ed all the week in private in order that she and hers may enjoy themselves lav-ishly and openly on the fete day in pub-lic. Now, sir, would any English woman consent to do this sort of thing for pleas ure? Would she rather not prefer to pas a monotonous existence, a dull, dreary life in her own home? We all know that she chooses of her own free will her lot, and her environment pleases her and is appropriate to the ambition which most English women have—that of bringing up a family, the larger the more honorable, in a perfectly respectable manner. The French woman has a different aim

She looks upon marriage from another point of view—one that is much less sentimental and much more matter-of-fact. Then, too, she—not being troubled with the cares of numerous progeny—has leisure to devote herself to the main chance, and as all French methods of doing busi-nes are finical and leisurely, she finds scope in the counting house or entering desk for the exercise of the habits of attending to trifles and of dawdling over details, which belong to her sex. She has this great advantage over the English woman. She gets to know her husband's resources. She is not wasteful of them, because she is herself a breadwinner, and she acquires a living interest in all which concerns his career. Whereas the average English woman does not toler-ate the sound of "shop" in the domestic that business should not be brought home; she has, in fact, a contempt for that which enables her husband to pay the butcher's and the baker's bill; it is quite enough for her that he is "some-thing in the city," and she is profoundly ignorant of his business or profession. The theory, no doubt, is excellent. It is

a good rule to dismiss from one's mind the cares of the city life when you lock the office desk. But when the wife takes no interest, or is allowed to take none, in the ups and downs of dally toll, and is incapable of providing any substitute for conversation, she runs the risk of be-ing considered a drudge or a toy. If the latter, she may not improbably be cast aside: if the former, she has herself to

thank.

Most young women of today spend years of their maiden life in acquiring accomplishments; but whether they cycle, paint, or play, or sing, when once they have a golden circlet about their finger, a couple of domestic servants who are continually giving or receiving notice, an ignorant cook, or even a wretched little "general," when once they have added to the domestic furniture a prambulator, then you may be certain that tice, an ignorant cook or even a wretched little "general," when once they have added to th. domestic furniture a prambulator, then you may be certain that the cycle will presently find its way to the second-hand market, and there will be neither water colors on the casel, nor new pieces on the pianoforte, with which to charm the eye and entertain the ear, of the young husband, who, curiously enough, was caught, perhaps, because his Julia was such an expert wheelvoman, if she did not, indeed, sketch from nature, or trill like a bird. And what makes it so monotonous for the man is that the subjects of domestic servants and infantile illnesses, which never weary women, are the topics that soon become threadbare to the mere man. But if he sighs, and thinks of "gay Parce"—and perhaps runs over there for a week some time—he does it with a guilty conscience, for he knows that the young woman he sees abroad, who has no household cares to talk about, who is never dowdy, and who wears her skirts as no Englishwoman can—because she is not built that way—and is so quick at reparte, and is generally so amusing and vivacious, is, after all, an impossible ideal—a flower that would soon fade in the humdrum domesticity of the average subtraban household within a ten-mile radius of the Bank of England.—London Telegraph.

In Santiage Harbear.

(From Dee South.)

"The the harbor of Santiago de Cuba a sunken wreck is pointed out, partialty visible at low ide, not far from the shore. Only the ribs and stanchions are still beld together by the stort has also been covered the substitution of the Bank of England.—London Telegraph.

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"In the harbor of Santiago de Cuba a sunken wreck is pointed out, partially visible at low tide, not far from the shore. Only the ribs and stanchions are still held together by the stout keel timbers and lower sheathing. This wreck has lain here unheeded for years, yet what a story these old timbers might tell had they only a tongue with which to give voice to their experience!—literally the experience of ages." Reference is made to the remains of the old St. Paul, one of the ships of the great Spanish Armada that Philip II sent to England in 1588, being one of the very few of that famous flottilla that escaped destruction at the time. What a historical memento is the old wreck! After a checkered carrer, in which this ancient craft had breasted the waves of insumerable seas and with steed the storms of pearly these contributes.

The Buling Passion.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Emmons S. Smith.

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#### GIRL SUMMER VISITORS.

should Dress Picturesquely and

Have Attractive Plazas Manners. A girl to be a successful Summer visifit in with the landscape. Her clothes look well in golfing and bicycle suits. She must not have a habit of saying sharp things, and she must make other girls like her, whether or not boys do. A girl who likes boys only gets on at a hotel better than in a family. Next to being picturesque, she needs to be strong and well, so that she can play golf, walk, ride a bicycle, and talk all day long without being tired. Above all she must be sportsmanlike in character, take whatever comes along without scrapping, and not would not have won unless she had a handicap. As in the game of golf, so in that of social life-somebody must be

beaten that someone else may win. The Summer visitor must have good plazza manners, says the Boston Trauscript, and know how to perch on the plazza railing without looking like an athlete and to lourge m a corner with-out seeming to invite a flirtation, and to get in and out of a hammock like a bird seeking or leaving its nest. Then she must know how to talk through a megaphone and to look through a telescope. The girl Summer visitor should know how to arrange flowers without making a fuss about having the right kind of dishes for them, how to make sailed dressing and soda lemonade, the coffee or chowder at a picnic, and how to trim another girl's hat out of nothing. She should be friendly with the servants and

not expect them to do her laundry or she should always take her own shoe pol-ish with her and a paper of pins. Just because life is so much freer in the Summer than in the Winter must she always be on good terms with her-self as to temper and neatness. If she can't be jolly, she should stay-not at home-but in camp by herself. Of course, useful guests are always convenient, but often they are bores; hard to entertain ensitive and suspicious; Su

it is not because she needs a seamstress or maid, but becaue she wants someone to make the house attractive (as she is growing old) and to bring people to it. Every woman likes to have her home a center. So the Summer visitor must know how to make herself agreeable to her hostess and host and to all their children, friends, and relatives, that the piazza shall always be full of people. When a girl asks another girl to visit her she wants someone with whom she can be intimate, who is popular, so girls and boys will come round, but who likes girls best; who can sing second and play accompaniments; go to drive with her father; start games and make "things go generally" without being boss herself. The very best kind of girl visitor knows when to go off by herself, when not to talk, but listen, and when to appear as if she didn't know "things" (family fusses, girls' moods, etc.) which she really does know. She is unconscious that she is the rare girl who knows how to do everything just the right way and to be graceful and true in doing it.—San Fran-

#### Starvation and Misery in Spain.

cisco Report.

(From the London Telegraph.)

Madrid, June 22.—There are other layers of the population who are literally storing. Throughout Spain, for example, the schoolma ters—these who e mission it is to impart clean nary instruction—are not paid at all. With the exception of two previnces, these wretched Spanish "dominies" have not seen the color of the money owing to them for ten, twelve or twenty months. In various

PE-RU-NA

Cures Catarrh.